Ene Mutland Werald.

PROLICHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT BUTLAND, VT. BY WILLIAM PAY.

POETRY.

PASS ON, RELENTLESS WORLD

Swirren and ewifter day by day. Down Time's anquiet corrent harled,
They passed on the restless way,
Tomultaeus and enstable world!
Thou passed on! Time hath not seen
Dohn upon thy hurried path;
Do t prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath!

Then present on and with the get.

The loves of Youth-the cares of Age;
And emiles and tears, and ion and we.

Are on thy histor's troubled page!

There every day like vesterday,
Writes begoes that end in emekery!

But who shall tear the real sany

Before the styres of things to be!

They passed on and at thy side,
Even sea shade, Oblivion treads,
And o'er the dreams of homen pride His mists shroud for ever spreads;
Where all thy iron hand has traced
Upon that glicomy acroll to day,
With records ages since effored—
Like them shall live—like them decay

Thou passes on - with thee, the vain,
That eport upon the flaunting blaze.
Pride, framed of dust, and Folls's train,
Who court the love, and run the ways;
But thou and I - and be it so Press onward to eternity;
Yet not together let us on
To that deep roised but shoreless sea;

Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my own!
I kneel not at thy gilden shrine— I bow not at thy slavish throne! then pass without a web;
They wake no swelling rapture now,
he fierre delights that fire thine eye—
The triumphs of thy haughty brow!

Pass on, relentiers world !-- I grieve e for all that they hast rives ; Pass on, in God's name—only leave,
The things thou never yet bast given; A heart at ease - a mind at home Affections fixed share the sway-Faith et upon a world to come.

And Patience through Life's little day.

Miscellanv.

ADAMS' EULOGY ON JAMES MADISON.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of Mr Adams' Eulogy on the life of and Character of JAMES MADISON.

"This Constitution, my countrymen, is the great result of the North American Revolution. This is the great stride in the improvement of the condition of the human race, consumated in a period of less than one hundred years. Of the Signers of the address to George the Third in the Congress of 1774 - of the eigners of the declaration of Independence in 1776 -- of the signers of the Article of Confederation in 1781, and of the signers of the federal and national Constitution of Government under which we live, with enjoyments never before allotted to man, not one remains in the land of the living. The last survivor of them all was he to honor whose memory we are here assembled at once with mourning and with joy. We reversed the order of sentiment and reflection of the ancient Persian king-we look back to the century gone by-we look around with anxious and eager eye for one of that illustrious host of Patriots and heroes under whose guidance the revolution of Aa war begun and continued and completed. We look around in vain. To them this crowded theatre, full of human life, in all its stages of existence, full of the glowing exultation of youth, of the steady maturity of manhood, the sparkling eyes of beauty and the grey hairs of reverend-all this to them is as the solitude of the sepalchre. We think of this and say, how short is human life! But then, then, we turn back our thoughts again, to the scene over which the falling curtain has but now closed upon the drama of the day. From the saddening thought that they are no more, we call for comfort upon the memory of what they were, and our hearts leap for joy, that they were our fathers. We see them true and faithful subjects of the sovereign, first meeting with firm but respectable remonstrances the approach of neurpation upon their rights. We see them fearless in their fortitude, and confident in the rightcousness of their cause, bid defiance to the arm of power, and declare themselves independent States. We see them, waging for seven years a war of desolation and of glory, in most equal contest with their own unnatural stepmother, the mistress of the seas, till under the sign manual of their king their Independence was acknowledged-and last and best of all, we see them toiling in war and in peace to form and perpetuate an union, under forms of Government intricately but skilfully adjusted so se to secure to themselves and their posterity the princeless blessings of inseperable Liberty and

Their days on earth are ended, and yet their century has not passed away. Their Portion of the blessings which they thus labored to secure, they have enjoyed-and transmitted to us their posterity. We enjoy them as an inheritance -- won. not by our toils-watered not by our tears-anddened, not by the sheding of any blood of ours --The gift of heaven through their suffering and their achievements -but not without a charge of correspondent duty incumbent upon ourselves.

And what my friends and follow citizens, what h that duty of per own! It is to remonstrate to the adder's car of a king beyong the Atlantic wave, and claim from him the restoration of violated rights? No. It is to sever the ties of kindred and of blood, with the people from whom we sprung: To cast away the precious name of Britions and be no more the countryman of Shakepeare and Milton, of Newton and Locke-of Chatham and Burke ! Or more and worse, is it to meet their countryman in the deadly conflict of a seven years war? No. Is it the last and greatest of the duties fulfiled by them ! It is to lay the foundstion that ever floated on the tide of time? No :se swful and solemn duties were alloted to them; and by them they were faithfully performed. What

le it not to preserve, to cheroch, to improve the

otheritance which they have left us-won by their tnils-watered by their tears-saddened but fertilized by their blood? Are we the sops of worthy sires, and in the onward murch of time have. they achieved in the career of human improvement so much, that our posterity and theirs may block for the contrast between their unexampled energies and our never less impotence? between their more than Herculean labors and our indolest repose !--No,my fellow citizens-far be from us; far be from you, for he who now addresses you has but a few short days before he shall be called to join the multitudes of ages past--far be from you the repreach or the suspicion of such a degrading contrast. You to have the solemn duty to perform, of improving the condition of your species, by improving your own: Not in the great and strong wind of a revolution, which rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lords-for the Lord is not in the wind-not in the earthquakes of a revolutionary wer, marching to the onset between the battle field and the ecasfield-for the Lord is not in the earthquake .- Not in the fire of civil dissension-In war between the members and the head- In nulification of the laws of the Union by the forcible resistance of one refactory State-for the Lord is not in the fire; and that fire was never kindled by your fathers! No! it is in the still small voice that socceeded the whirl wind, the earthquake and the fire. The voice that stills the raging of the waves and the tumults of the people -that spoke the words of peace-of harmony-of Union. And for that voice, may you and children's children "to the last eviable of recorded time." fix your eyes upon the memory, and listen with your eurs to the life of JAMES MADISON.

TRIBUTE TO THE NORTH.

BY SENATOR PRESTON, OF S. C.

Ma Passron, in his speech concerning the Railroad, on Monday last, drew a striking contrast between the difference of character of the Northern and of the Southern parts of the Union, and the consequently opposite condition of the countries that they inhabit.

He said that no Southern man can journey, (as he had lately done,) through the Northern States, and witness the prosperity, the industry, the pubhe spirit, which they exhibit-the sedulous cultivation of all those arts by which life is rendered comfortable and respectable-without feeling a deep sadness and shame, as he remembers his own neglected and desolate home. There no dwelling is to be seen abandoned, no farm uncultivated, no man idle, no waterfall, even, unemployed. Every person and every thing performs a part towards the grand result, and the whole land is covered with fertile fields, with manufactories, and canals, and Railcoads, and public edifices, and towns and cities. Along the route of the great New York canal, (that glarious monument of the glarious memory of De Witt Clinton) a canal, a railroad, and a turnpike, each of them crowded with travel, or overflowing with commerce. Throughout their course, lands that before their construction would scarcely command five dollars the acre, now sell for fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred. Passing along it, you see no space of three miles without a town or village, and you are never out of the sound of a church

We of the South are mistaken in the character of these people, when we think of them only as pedlers in horn fints and wooden nutmegs. Their energy and enterprise are directed to all objects, both small and great, within their reach. At the has so generously opened future ages to your en fall of a scanty rivolet they set up their little man- deavors! That which is not in the power of any den buttons or combs-and on its top they erect a windmill. Thus at a single spot you may see the air, the earth and the water, all working for them. But at the same time you may see the ocean whitened to its extremities with the sails of their ships, and the land is covered with their works of art and uset liness.

Massachusetts is perhaps the most flourishing of the Northern States. Yet of natural productions she exports but two articles-granite and ice. Absolutely nothing but rock and ice! Every thing else of her commerce, from which she derives so much, is artificial-the work of their own hands.

All this is done, in a region with a bleak climate and sterile soil, by the energy and intelligence of the people. Each man knows that the public good is his individual advantage. The number of railroads and other modes of expeditious intercommunication, knits the whole country into a clusely compacted mass, through which the productions of commerce and of the press, the comforts of life and the means of knowledge are universally diffused; while the close intercourse of travel and business makes all men neighbors, and promotes a common interest and common sympathy. In a community thus connected, a single fissh of thought pervades the whole land, almost as rapidly as thought itself can fly. The population becomes, as it were, a single set of muscles, animated by one heart and

directed by a common censorium. How different the condition of things in the Here, the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age and decay. No improvement is seen going on-nothing is done for posterity-no man thinks of any thing beyond the present moment. Our lands are yearly tacked to their utmost capacity of production, and when exhausted are abandoned to the youthful West. Because nature has been prodigal to us, we seem to think it unnecessary to do any thing for ourselves. The industry and skill that have converted the inlement and barren hills of New England into a garden, in the genul chimate and fernic coil of the South would create almost a paradise. Our natoral advantages are among the greatest with which providence has biessed mankind, but we lack the enirit to enjoy and improve them. The rich ore is beneath our feet, yet we dig not for it. The golden fruit hangs from the bough, and we lift not our hands to gather it. The cask of delicious liquor is before our eyes, but we are too lazy even to broach it. In thinking, in writing, and talking, we are equal to any people on the face of the earth-but we do nothing but think, write and talk. * * * *

THE THREE WONDERS OF WOMEN. First, at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; secondly, at twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall get and thirdly, at thirty-five, they wonder who will

PEMALE INFLUENCE.

There are few subjects more interesting or of greater importance than female influence. virtuons and accomplished female, at any age or station in life, presents an object of delightful contemplation. In infancy we behold the tender shoot ust springing into existence; which is hereafter to bnd and blossom and shed its sweet fragrance on all those who may move in the circle of its influence. Even at this early period we view the little spirit not in the capacity of a child-our though are immediately carried forward to that period when, ripening into womanhood, it began to present those charms and attractions so powerful and even resistless in their effects upon the other sex, and society in general. The softening, restraining influence of an amiable girl, has proved the means of preserving many a young man who otherwise would have been utterly lost to himself and the world .-We have no sympathy with the bachelor and monangonist. He who can behald the charms of lovely woman without emotion, is dead to the finer feelings of our nature, and deserves not the name of man. But even though bereft of these feelings, one would suppose that as moral and political economists, such men would prove the advocates of the other sex. But it is not, upon reflection, so very strange, that those who have no capacity for the admiration of innocence and beauty are unable to comprehend the effects which these attributes of woman exert upon others. There is no virtue of which the female does not prove the greatest encourager. Man, to move in her circle, must be virtuous, and the privileges which her society affords are too great to be sacrificed for the grosser pleasures of vice and immorality. Show us a man who associates with respectable ladies, and we will show

you one whose morals will ever be pure. Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But this influence is more or less salutary secording to the degree of esteem which is granted to them. Whether they are our idols or companions, courtezans, slaves or beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This therefore, is a law of eternal justice-man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and ob serve those two great divisions of the human race, the East and the West. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the women there, are

loved and honored. But who car think of the mother-who can con emplate her as the cultivator and director, the protector and guardian of these little immortals, which are soon to become men and women of the next generation, and to whom all our institutions and privileges, political and religious, are to be committed, and not regard female influence as a subject of the greatest importance in its duration and effect, of almost any other that could possibly be suggested ?

And to mothers themselves, we would only add, in the language of another ;

"Oh women! if you could only see one of the miracles promised to maternal influence, with what noble pride would you enter upon the cereer which monarch or any nation to accomplish, it is your will to execute. You alone, can unite the scattered flock, and give one common impulse .-That which I have not been able to trace on this cold paper, you can engrave on the hearts of a whole people. I offer to you a feeble image of the truth and you can bequeath the truth uself to the whole world. When, in our public walks and gardens, I see on all sides the musy crowds of children, diverting themselves with the sports suitable to their age, my heart trembles with joy at the thought that they yet belong to you. Let each devote herself to the happiness of her own children for in each individuat happiness, God has placed the promise of general happiness. Young girls, young wives, tender mothers, it lies in you, much more than it lies in the laws of a legislature, to conform the future destiny of America, and the destiny of mankind !"-

BRAUTIFUL EXTRACT. The following eloquent paper on Time, is we believe, from the pen of Paul-

I saw a temple raised by the hands of man, standing with its pinnacle in the plain. The streams heat upon it- the God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revely was in its balls, the gay, the happy, the young and beautiful were there-I returned and to !-the temple was no more!-Its high walls lay in scattered ruins, moss and wild grass grew here, and at the midnight hour, the owl's long cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay

no had revelled there had passed away. I saw a child rejucing so bur youth -the idol of his mother and the pride of his father-I returned and the child had become old, Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his genertion, a stranger amidst the desolated around him

I saw the old oak standing with all its pode up n the mountain-the birds were carrolling in its soughs-I returned, and the oak was leafless and shapeless; the winds were playing in their pastimes throughout its branches.

"Who is the destroyer?" said I to my guardian

"It is Time," said he. "When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course, and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the earth -placked the sun from its sphere-verled the monn in blood-yes, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel come forth from the throne of God, and with one foot on the sea and one on the land, lift up his hand toward heaven and swear by Heaven's Eternal-"Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no the table.

Legislature of Vermont.

From Wattons Daily Journal

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 9. HOUSE .- Reports made and disposed of

Ordered to a 3d reading -relative to the 3 cent tax, &c.; relative to hills of exchange; sitering the term of the Chittendea county court : incorparating Salistory, East Bethel, Middle Paile, Castleton, Great falls, Sunderland lead mining manufacturing companies; from the senste, concerning duties of sundry state officers.

To the next session - Recolutions relative to slave

in the district of Columbia. Bills passed-relative to appointment of super-

intendant of State House -admission of atterneys | Senate. The chair was of opinion that further acin favor of G. T. Hodges-incorporating village of Woodstock, Waitsfield and Moretown manufacfuring company.

The pill relative to salary of Judges of sopreme court, returned from the senate, was considered and laid upon the table, 85 to 47.

The amendment proposed by the senate to bills relating to State Prison and incorporating Hartland, Ratland east creek, Mutual, Weells and black river marble and soap stone manufacturing companies, concurred in,

Mr Count called up the bill incorporating the bank of Brandon - Mr Fitch moved to diamies the bill, supported by Mr Pitch and opposed by Mr. Conant, aves 105 noes 68.

Mr Sawyer of H. called up the bill rechartering the bank of Montneller-Mr Fitch offered an a mendment placing the act under control of future legislitures, and stated that the friends of the bank acceded to it. Mr Trucy opposed it, and moved to dismiss the bill, opposed by Messrs Curtis, Vilas Sawyer of H. and Haswell and withdrawn, and the bill was recommitted,

The com, on banks reported against the petition for a bank in the county of Lamoile, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

Mr Peck called up the bill relative to the Supreme court sitting in bank, returned from the senate non concurred in-and the House requested a conference with the Senate. House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10. SENATE-Resolution, by Mr Pierpoint, that the two Houses adjourn without day on the 15.h day of Nov. instant : laid upon the table.

Reports of committees. By Mr Henry, from the on manufactures : the bills incorporating Waits River mamifacturing Co.; the Flour Brook manufacturing Co. ; Felchville Sattinet manufacturing Co. ; severally read a third time and pass-

Mr Mervill introduced a bill compensating the County Clerks and Sheriffs for returning votes : referred to com, on the Judiciary.

Reports. By Mr Bell, from the com. on education bill incorporating scientific and literary associations, with proposed amendments, which were agreed to and the bill passed; by Mr Howe from the com, on banks, the bill extending the charter of the bank of St. Albane, without smendment : Mr Watson hoped the question would not be pressed. and moved that the bill be laid upon the table Mesers Howe, Sheidon, Hubbell, and Porter opposed the motion, supported by Mesars Briggs and Ranney, when the bill was laid upon the table and made the order for this afternoon.

Bills. Incorporating the Middlebury Savings bank, read a 3d time and passed.

Militia bills-The senate acting as in com. of the whole, resumed the consideration of this bill. The question being upon an amendment proposing to crase the provision requiring a tax of one dollar from certain exempts, was supported in debate by Mr Phelps, opposed by Messra Converse, Bell and

HOUSE-Mr Brewster called up the resolution for adjournment on the 16th inst .- discussed and

laid upon the table. Mesers Peck, Smith of St. A. and Tracy were appointed the com. of conferences on the part of

the House, raised yesterday. On motion of Mr Needham of B. the com, on de

bentures were authorized to correct the mileage of members of both Houses. Bills introduced. By Mr Sawyer of H. relative

constables and other officers of Lamoile Co .- 22. referred to select com, of three, The senate came in and the joint com, made

the following appointments :-

CALPRONIA COUNTY.

Benjamin Conner, Marcus O. Fisher, Assistant Justices. John Currier, Sheriff. Pliny Bies, High Batliff. Geo. C. Cahoon, States' Attorney. Samuel B. Mattocks; Judge of Probate district

Samuel Sias, Goo W. Draw, Salma Davis, Jail minissioners.

Calvin Morrill, Inspector of Hops.

John N. Pamroy, States' Attorney.

Charles Rossel, Judge of Probate. Nathamel Niles, High Bodiff. Orrin Edson, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade 4th

Division. (Oliver Edson 141, S. B. Fint 58 sextreeing 2.1 The com, adjustmed to Saturday morning. House

adingened. 2 o'clock P. M.

SENATE - Engrossed bills - road a 3d time and presed; regulating freemans meetings; in amendnend of an act incorporating the Bellows Falls manufacturing Co.; incorporating the Wells river manufacturing Co.; the Mostpelier north branch manufacturing Co.; the North Springfield manufacturing Co.

Bills from the House-teleting to rules for a mitting to practice Attornes at law ; for completing the State House; for the relief of John Goss; in fever of G. T. Hodges ; incorporating Waitefield and Moretown manufacturing companies; severally read twice, and referred to appropriate com-

Mr Howe called up the bill to prevent circus ri-

Mr Henry called up the bill to incorporate the a thorough investigation of the question;

Brattleboro manufacturing Co. ordered to be en-

Mr Howe called up the bill in addition to an act to prevent forcible entry and detainer, and moved an amedment providing for the empanelment of a jury of six freeholders in a court of one justice of the peace, amendment adopted and the bill ordered

to be engrossed. The senate took up a message from the bouse inviting the senate to appoint a committee of three persons on its part, to confer with a similar com. appointed by the house, on the bill in relation to certain duties of Judges of the Supreme court, in which the two houses disagreed. Messrs Pierpoint and Palmer thought there was nothing to confer shout-the bill in question was a dead letter to the tion in the house, persisting in its disagreement was necessary. Message laid upon the table.

Militia bill - The Senste resumed the consideration of this bill, Mr Young in the chair; the question same as the adjournment ; debated by Mesers 'lebard, Merrill, Barnes and Phelps, and decided in the negative. year 7, pays 12. Mr Pierpoint then moved to smend the bill by erasing the seventh section, [essentially offecting the present exempts from military duty.] Debated and negatived year 8, nave 13. The 8th section was amended by filling the blank with one dollar, [as compensation, per day, for expense of officers in attendance upon regimental drills. The drill officer, Division Inspector \$3 per day.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE-Bills ordered to a 3.1 reading-In ad. dition to an act incorporating Vt. Mutual Fire insmance Co .- relating to mileage members - in addition to act incorporating Montpelier Fire Co .relating to State prison.

Dismissed. Bill in addition to school acts -repealing certain act -relative to surveyor General, (rejected.)

The bill relative to the surplus revenue was read a 3d time, and the question being upon its final passage : supported by Mesers Buckmaster and opposed by Mr Choledge-syes 169, noce 18,-(Noes Messrs Adams of N. Austin, Brewster, Capen, Capron, Conant, Cooledge, Dewey of G. Foot Hall of M. Hunting, Sargeant, Sanford, Sawyer of H. Sawyer of R. Sherman, Whitney.)

On motion of Mr Fairbanks, the bill making an appropriation for certain surveys, was made the order for tomorrow morning.

Mr Fitch introduced a bill to prevent gambling referred to the gen. com.

Bills. By Mr Follam, for the support of common schools--referred to com. on education; in addition to an act constituting Lamoile county, to members of Lamoile county.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY Nov. 11. SENATE-Memorial-Presented by Mr Watson of J. Barker and others, on the subject of intemperance; referred to select committee on that

Reports of committees-by Mr Hammond, the bill providing for completing and furnishing the State House, read a 34 time and passed; by Mr Hubbel, the bill from the house, for admission to pasctice of attornies at law, without amendment, rejected : by Mr Henry the bill incorporating Waitefield and Moretown manufacturing Co. read a 3d time and passed; by Mr Briggs, the bill to compensate county clerks and sheriffs for returning votes. 10 cents per mile each way for travel, \$5 per day for counting. On motion of Mr Hebard, the pay per day was reduced to \$3, and so amended the bill was ordered engrossec.

Bill introduced—by Mr Steele, to incorporate the

Ottaquechee manufacturing Co. read twice and referred to com, on manufactures,

Banks-The bill extending the charter of the bank of St. Albans being under consideration, Mr Watson offered an additional section by way of amendment, placing banks in this state more immediately under the direction and control of the legis-

Upon this proposition, an interesting debate onsoed, Mr Pierpoint in the chair. Mesers Watson, Smile and Merrill in favor, and Mesers Howe, Sheldon and Porter against the proposed amendment, when Mr Phelps demanded the year and nays, -and the motion was lost, ayes 6, nays

Mr Waterman moved to amend the bill, by requiring the bank to issue no bills of a less denommation than five dollars, after the year 1840. Onposed by Mesers Briggs and Hone, supported by Mr. Waterman, and motion lost, year 5, noes 22, when the bill was read a 3d time and passed, year 15, noes 12.

Surplus revenue-the bill for receiving surplus revenue to be deposited in the several towns, according to population, read twice and referred to Engrossed bitls-to prevent forcible entry and

detainer, debated or til the senate AdL HOUSE-Mr Peck moved to reconsider the

vote dismissing the bill for a bank at Brandon laid on the table.

SENATE-Reports of committees-by Mr Henry, the bill incorporating the Ottoqueches manufac. turing Co. read a 3d time and passed; by Mr Merrill, bill relating to corporations, with amendments considered as in com, of the whole, and laid upon

Engraved bills -incorporating the Brattlebore manufacturing Co. read a 3d time and passed, your 13 cars 12.

Militia-Mr Phelps called ap the bill regulating and governing the mititie; the question being upon the order to be engrossed the year and nays being demunded were year 19, rays 6.

Mr Renney called up the bill regulating the sale of wines and distilled spirituous liquors, &c. and on motion of Mr Pierpoint, recommitted to the select

Slavery in the District of Columbia - Mr Grandy called up the resolution upon this subject, when Mr Bell demanded the year and nays. Mr Sheldon moved it be again laid upon the table. Mr Bell opposed the motion, and hoped it would not be laid on the table. Mr Steele and Mr Phelps were in favor of the motion to lay, Mr Ranney said he ding, &c. and moved an amendment; laid upon was sorry to see a disposition to evade rather than to meet the question-he had hoped to have board